

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

general improvements and welfare will be held in contempt. All the objects for which the institution of government was established, will be wantonly and recklessly sacrificed. So, according to the settled tendencies of things, must be, so, according to history, in this Republic, it has been.

Now, I may not identify myself with a conspiracy characterized by a foul atheism and cruel inhumanity. I cannot recognize it as a government without assailing the prerogatives of God and the rights of man. I regard it as absurd, hateful, execrable. It is what it is, in the face and eyes of objects and designs which itself describes as essential to the existence and authority of government, and this with all the emphasis and solemnity of which well trained hypocrisy is capable, in the preamble of its Constitution. I have no hope that it will be raised to the worth and dignity appropriate to the name which it has impudently assumed. It must and will be blotted out of being.

Whiteboro, Oct. 1857.

THE CLEVELAND PAPERS AND THE CONVENTION.

It was evidently the purpose of the Cleveland dailies to ignore the presence of the Convention recently held in that city. We so judge from the fact that no one of them had at any time a reporter present. And such we presume is not their custom in regard to meetings in their city called to counsel in respect to a great common interest. A collection of rag-pickers or mountebanks would not have been thus neglected by the sharp gleaners of items for the local columns of these vendors of news. The talent and character of the Convention however, compelled them to change their purpose and give it such notice as comported with the characters and sympathies of their conductors respectively.

The Leader treated the Convention with reasonable fairness in its comments, and cheerfully published such accounts of its proceedings as were furnished by one of its Secretaries; notwithstanding it had been unable to repress its contempt for the Disunionists and their measures in the exhibition of its joy at the postponement of the original Convention.

The Democratic Plain Dealer, notorious over all the land for its unprincipled misrepresentations and scurrilous falsehoods, whenever it has occasion thus to serve the cause of slavery, presented itself characteristically; nevertheless, it said to its credit, that the fairness to publish one of the series of resolutions.

Not so, however, the (Republican) Herald. On this occasion it bore of the palm from the Plain Dealer in vulgar falsehood and gross misrepresentation. Certainly its editors have earned at least a post office appointment for their zeal in saving the Union. The Plaindealer man now must look to his emoluments as well as to his laurels.

Our readers will find what these editors have to say on our first page, and a judge of them for themselves.

GOVERNOR CHASE'S THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

This document which will be found below, is a model composition of its kind. Its smooth and beautiful style, reminding one of the old Hebrew poets, is much to its literary credit; but that is not what strikes us as most to be commended. The composition has a negative virtue, which, from its rareness in gubernatorial proclamation, becomes here one of the highest excellencies. We allude to the fact that he has had the good sense to omit all mention of the personal and political freedom of the people of Ohio as a topic for gratitude. This is decidedly the most useful thing we have seen in the Governor since he left the United States Senate. He has evidently the grace to be ashamed of the servility of Ohio, (augmented by his official connection) to the heel of every kidnapper who chooses to prosecute his piratical vocation on our soil and has ventured to defy all thanksgiving precedent, in that he does not tell one military falsehood about "our glorious liberty" and "our free institutions."

It was in capital good taste to omit all such allusions when our own citizens by the late force were at the same of its issue undergoing trial for *quasi treason*, for acts done by authority of State laws, and judicial mandates and in resistance to brutal and unfeeling acts of kidnappers. This gleam of promise in the Governor—a virtuous omission in his proclamation, has almost made a Chase man of us, it has so strongly recalled our old admiration of his early, heroic and manly resistance to the despotism of slaveholders in Ohio and elsewhere. Indeed we might perhaps have found swinging our hat in honor of his reelection if we could have forgotten Margaret Garner and all the terrible and disgraceful incidents connected with her residence in Ohio. With this strong commendatory notice of the virtues of "unionism" of the proclamation, our readers will be prepared to appreciate its positive reverential and literary excellencies and from these will not longer deny them.

In accordance with a venerable usage, and in compliance with a just public sentiment, I invite the People of Ohio to observe Thanksgiving on the 26th day of the present month of November, as a day of Public Thanksgiving to Almighty God.

To Him, who hath visited the Earth and blessed it and hath made it very fruitful:

To Him, who hath crowned the year with His goodness, making us able to stand thick with corn, and filling our barns with plenty:

To Him, who hath greatly blessed us in the increase of the ground, and in the gathering in of the fruits thereof:

To Him, who hath defended us from the Pestilence that walketh in darkness, and from the sickness that destroyeth at noonday:

To Him, who hath given us peace in all our borders, protecting us alike from foreign invasion and from internal commotion:

To Him, let us all, assembling in places of public worship, or gathering around domestic altars, present sincere offerings of humble adoration and grateful praise: remembering that we, being needy, have received abundantly of His bounty, so ought we, cheerfully, to give of our abundance to those who need; and invoking earnestly, His gracious favor, that we may walk before Him, continually, in the way of His commandments, to the end that His blessing may remain upon us, and upon our children, and upon the good land which He hath given us, forever.

Given at the City of Columbus, under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State of Ohio, this second day of November, A. D. 1857.

By the Governor: S. P. CHASE, J. H. BAKER, Secretary of State.

The pious Plain Dealer does not seem as well pleased with the proclamation as he might be. He says:

"Chase's Thanksgiving Proclamation has come at last. He thanks God for everything, the people for nothing. He is all 'God and Liberty,' and Poultry, Corn and Turkey. Well, Mr. Chase may have your thanksgiving when you please, and for what you please, and be thankful to whom you please, and we shall do that same. We shall wait for Governor Payne's proclamation before we thank."

THE KANSAS CONSTITUTION.

The Bogus Convention has adopted the following preamble and resolutions in regard to slavery, by a vote of forty affirmative to two negative.

PREAMBLE.—The right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction, and the right of the owners of a slave to such slave and to his posterity, is the same, and as inviolable as the right of owners of any property whatever.

Section 1. The Legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of the owners, or without paying their owners, previous to their emancipation a full equivalent in money for the slaves so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to the state from bringing with them persons who are deemed slaves by the laws of the United States or territories, so long as any person of the same age or description shall be continued in slavery by the laws of this state; provided that such person or slave be the bona fide property of such emigrant; and provided also that laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction in this state of slaves who have committed high crimes in other states or territories. They shall have power to pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge. They shall have power to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide for them necessary food and clothing, to abstain from all injuries (to them) extending to life or limb; and in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with the direction of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of the owner or owners.

Section 2. In the prosecution of slaves for crimes of higher grade than petty larceny, the Legislature shall have no power to deprive them of an impartial trial by petit jury.

Section 3. Any person who shall maliciously disseminate or deprive a slave of life, shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offence had been committed on a free white person, and on the like proof; except in case of insurrection of such slave.

"POSTPONED."—We must ask the indulgence of some of our correspondents for another week, when we hope to give all now on hand a hearing; as also, the Liberator in defence of the postponement of the late Convention.

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.—Mr. Mandeville of Michigan spoke twice on Sunday last and also on Monday evening in this place on the subject of temperance. Mr. M. though blind, is a pleasant speaker and thoroughly acquainted with his subject.

ELUCIDATION CLASS.—The Elucidation Class of Mr. Frohisher gave a public exhibition at the Town Hall on Saturday evening. It promises to be a most pleasant entertainment. The Hall will doubtless be crowded.

SALEM UNION SCHOOL.—The winter term of the Salem Union School, commences its sessions on Monday next, the 16th inst.

THE ATLANTIC MAGAZINE.—By the politeness of Messrs. Phillips & Sampson, publishers, Boston, we received two weeks since, the first number of this monthly. Its list of contributors presents an imposing array of American and English talent. Its conductors assure us that the Magazine has opinions of its own and will dare to utter them on important questions of public interest; and from the well known independence and enlarged views of many of its contributors, (who are not *mere literary writers*, though in that particular they rank with the foremost), we may reasonably indulge the expectation that this pledge will be redeemed. Such a magazine as we have here promised, will stand alone in its claim for public patronage amidst the flood of magazine literature which deluges the land, much of it, like the delirious of good taste and morals. The magazine in its typographical appearance is exceedingly neat, and has withal a substantial appearance, in keeping with its proposed character. That its publishers have ventured to launch this enterprise in time of such pecuniary trial, exhibits a faith in the good sense of the community, which we ardently hope may not be disappointed.

For the Bugle.

DEAR MARIUS: A few days industriously spent in making arrangements for meetings, since we parted last week in Cleveland, leaves me now sufficient time to address a few thoughts to the readers of the Bugle. One of the most encouraging features of the times, is the exceeding willingness of the people to hear our most extreme revolutionary doctrines taught with all fidelity and plainness. Schoolhouses, town halls and meeting houses are opened cheerfully to us everywhere, and the people come together to listen with eager attention and manifest a desire to investigate their relations to the slave question, and an honest, though as yet unenlightened determination to free themselves of all responsibility for the continuance of the iniquitous system. Mrs. Coleman will probably give you an account of the meetings we are holding so that I need not enter into details.

The admission is almost universally made that the people of the North are really the slaveholders and as a community involved equally with the South in the guilt of the continuance of slavery. But individually although their consciences are ill at ease the people do not clearly perceive their responsibility. Their proper interests and obligations are so intermingled with their pledged support to the slave power that it is not wonderful they are bewildered and do not see their way clearly. Nor is it surprising that when we press upon their consideration their present guilty accountability, the question should be propounded to us as in good faith and in an earnest desire for light it so often is "what would you have us do?" when we answer "come out from this slaveholding government and be no longer responsible for its iniquities" the reply falls necessarily upon unwilling ears so long as it is unaccompanied by suggestions of some sort, of the manner in which they can derive the advantages they still feel entitled to obtain from civil institutions and at the same time rid themselves of their present hateful obligations to uphold slavery.

I always dissent with great hesitation from any opinion expressed by our friend Pillsbury, where judgment for many reasons is entitled to so much consideration, but I am not as yet prepared to agree to the idea he advanced in the Cleveland Convention that the time has gone by for argument to be addressed to the people. A revolution in our government cannot be wrought now, by the same measures by which our fathers accomplished theirs. Circumstances now differ entirely from those which surrounded them. They resisted a government which threatened to oppress them which was essentially alien, and therefore assumed the attitude of opponents to a foreign despotism. We have to overthrow one in which each citizen is individually a sovereign and one of its component parts. Every man has been biased in its favor by education and finds a large

proportion of his supposed true interests involved in its preservation and continuance. A Lexington skirmish or a Bunker Hill fight, therefore if it should chance to occur in some locality where revolutionary ideas most predominate, would not meet that sympathetic response in the present mental condition of our people which would render it contagious and influential in the overthrow of the whole national organization. A patient persistent effort to create a conscience for the people and to enlighten their perceptions of the relations they truly sustain to slavery, affords the only hope of accomplishing our designs. A grand opportunity to forward this work although not wholly lost has been nearly so by the unfortunate interference of the committee of arrangements in the matter of the late Northern Convention. Hundreds of anxious and earnest spirits who looked forward to that occasion as one in which they might unite in devising the measures by which the revolution can be carried forward, were deterred from assembling, and doomed to feel a disappointment of their most sanguine hopes. The clarion call to action which that convention uttered will be heard and responded to by many a brave heart, but the measures by which we shall marshal the hosts and discipline them for the conflict and bring their united power to bear upon the citadel of Federal despotism, have yet to be devised. Let us hope the next effort which may be made in this direction will prove more successful.

Yours ever,

A. BROOKE.

KIRTLAND NOV. 3d.

WILLOUGHBY, Oct. 31st, 1857.

FRIEND ROBINSON: I think Mr. Foss has given you reports of our meetings up to Monday the 19th of the present month—since that time we have held meetings in Salineville, Hanover, and East Rochester. A meeting was attended by Mr. Foss on Tuesday evening the 20th at Hanover. I was not present, and, of course, can say nothing of it personally. Wednesday evening I joined him at Hanover, and we held a meeting together. The disciples gave us the use of their house of worship and the Free Presbyterians, also offered theirs.

The former we accepted. There is very little active abolitionism in Hanover, the audience listened to our radical doctrines very patiently and I feared somewhat indifferently—our collection was very small and we failed to obtain any subscribers for the papers. There were two or three men in the audience who professed to take the Gerrit Smith view of the Constitution, but voted for men who swear to interpret it as the Supreme Court decides. We were very kindly entertained by Mr. Milbourne and wife, Mr. M. is a sister of our good friend Mahlon Cullen of Lynchburg. Our meetings were well attended at Salineville, and considerable interest was manifested. We obtained two or three subscribers to the papers. I presume there might be much good effected in this place by a more continued effort. We found some true friends of the slave, already there, and I should judge them to be efficient workers in the cause which we advocate. Mrs. Dr. Arter is an abolitionist of the true stamp, and I trust her husband is not far from the kingdom. Oliver Cope and wife, William Bracken and wife, are of the Garrisonian school. These friends, one and all, treated us with the greatest kindness and true hospitality. I trust they may find a rich reward in the satisfaction which shall come to their own souls. Our meetings at East Rochester were large, notwithstanding the weather was exceedingly unpropitious, and the rain falling in torrents, the mud deep and soft, the people were there, and earnest to hear. Some of the friends took us to their homes and cared for us with a generosity that will be ever grateful to our recollection. And thus has ended a two months tour in Ohio. I had expected to go immediately to the State of Illinois, and Iowa, after the Convention at Cleveland, but the Committee have decided otherwise. This evening I speak in Willoughby. Tomorrow Mr. Howland will join me and we shall hold a series of meetings, or a convention perhaps in the word. Of our success I will inform you hereafter.

Yours, for the slaves' redemption,

LUCY N. COLEMAN.

TWO NEGROES BURNED ALIVE.

A correspondent of the Camden, Ark. Herald, writing from Hamburg, Ashley county, Ark., under date of 19th ult., furnishes us with the horrible details of a tragical affair that occurred recently in that locality. The good citizens of Extra township, lying some twelve miles south of this place, were, on Wednesday morning last, thrown into a high state of excitement by the commission of one of the most brutal and atrocious murders that was ever perpetrated. The particulars of the terrible affair, so far as I have been able to gather them, are as follows: There lived in Extra township a widow lady named Hill. She being sick, and having no one to wait on her, one of her neighbors, J. L. May, sent a negro woman to attend to her. On Friday night last, (according to the subsequent confession of one of the negroes,) her house was entered by a white man named Miller, and two negro men belonging to a Mr. Norrell, and the other to Mr. Perkins. After violating the person of the unfortunate woman by the indulgence of their hellish appetites, they coolly and deliberately murdered her. The negro woman attempted to escape, but in vain, for she had only got outside of the gate, when she was overtaken and cruelly murdered. The bodies of the two unfortunate victims were then placed in the house, and it was set on fire and consumed to ashes. The next morning all the negroes in the neighborhood were summoned for the ostensible purpose of working the road, but in fact for the purpose of obtaining a clue to the perpetrators of the crime. One of the guilty negroes, fearing execution, would not stand an examination, and broke from the party, mounted his master's horse, and made his escape to the woods. The next day, however, he was decoyed in by another negro, was arrested, and confessed the whole matter, implicating the above named Miller and the other negro. The two negroes were to-day, in the presence of the excited multitude, and upon the spot where the murder was committed, burnt at the stake. The white man Miller was present, and the negro who confessed told him to his face that he was guilty, and even from the very flames reproached him with having been the cause of the horrible deed. The other negro protested to the very last that he was innocent of the crime, and that he knew nothing of the murder.

The excitement has spread all over the country, and fears are entertained that some difficulty may grow out of the transaction between the owners of the negroes and the parties acting in the premises.

The above horrible story we cut from the Cincinnati Enquirer. We would like to know why no visit, and is going home again the first convenient opportunity. Whoever chooses to emigrate with him may expatriate himself likewise.

Mr. CASE, our distinguished Secretary of State has distinctly affirmed the right of any American citizen to expatriate himself. Walker declares that, for one, he does not know where to go, but he, for one, has done so already; is the rightful fugitive of Nicaragua; is merely here on a visit, and is going home again the first convenient opportunity. Whoever chooses to emigrate with him may expatriate himself likewise.

Miscellaneous Summary.

DEPOSED IN SLAVES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The South Carolinian has the following statement showing the fall in the price of slaves.

The negroes advertised in our paper for sale on the 20th inst., by John M. Crockett, administrator, were sold agreeable to notice, and at prices somewhat below what that species of property has lately been bringing. Likely boys, under age, range from \$825 to \$900. A few weeks ago, it is thought, you would have averaged perhaps \$1,000. A likely young woman with two children brought \$1,000.

Mr. Buchanan still continues to have hosts of lady visitors, and scarcely a pretty woman comes to Washington, but she must see the bachelor President. His manners toward his fair visitors show that he is no "lady's man"; his graceful commonplaces seem to fall him with them, and I have seen him evidently sorely taxed to find a few words to say to the fair dames who will find their way to his reception room. He is said to have been compelled to have recourse to two stereotyped phrases, which he invariably addresses by turn to the ladies, as he runs the gauntlet of them at reception hours. They are these:—"Madam, is this your first visit to Washington?" Answer. A pause, and then, "Madam, I would advise you to visit the Smithsonian Institute." After which the lady is expected to remove.

PHILADELPHIA.—A private letter from Mississippi states that officers are rapidly recruiting men for Walker's army, destined for Nicaragua. Col. Slater, of New Orleans, is doing the financing and talking for General Walker, who expects leaving early in November.—Exchange

Of course the pirate of the Gulf has the sympathy and aid of the Federal administration in this nefarious plot, of aiding this unholy scourge in his efforts to force slavery upon Kansas with ball and bomb shell, that he can exclaim:—"I shall have the approbation of my own conscience, and I trust, of my God."

Thanksgiving in Michigan, Nov. 26. Twelve States have appointed the same day. In South Carolina, Maine and Mississippi, Nov. 19 is the day.

DAKOTA TERRITORY.—On the 13th ult., an election for delegates to Congress was held by the settlements in the Dakota Territory, and Alpheus G. Fuller, formerly of St. Paul, was duly chosen by the people to represent them in that capacity at Washington. This example set in 1848, by the portion of Wisconsin Territory not included in that State, now in part Minnesota, in electing Mr. Sibley its Delegate to Congress, is doubtless the precedent for this action by the settlers of Dakota.

VALLEY OF GEORGIA.—According to a late State census of Georgia, the negroes of that State are valued at 87 millions more than the land. We annex the leading items of the census:

Numbers of Polls,	67,149 00
" Professions,	2,510 00
" Free Negroes,	1,074 00
" Slaves,	426,506 00

Acres Land, 1st quality, 450,785

" 2d, 6,233,218

" 3d, 10,808,218

Pine, 15,728,316—30,285,000 00

Aggregate value of Slaves, \$282,309,735 00

Average value per head, 424 57

Aggregate value of Land, 136,584,959 00

Average value per acre 4 10

Value of City or town property 30,037,081 00

Value of Money, 83,893,461 00

Value of Merchandise, 11,831,829 00

Value of Ship and Tonnage, 1,064,922 00

Value of Manufactures, 5,750,001 00

Value of Furniture over \$300, 2,019,692 00

Value of property not enumerated, 32,850,000 00

Value of Foreign Bank Capital, \$50,510 00

Value of Property returned 1857, 528,927,963 00

Value of Property returned 1856, 495,478,045 00

Increase in value Taxable Property, 33,449,918 00

Prof. Finney, of Oberlin, O., is understood to have accepted an invitation to spend another winter in Boston, and is expected to enter on his labors there about the first of December.

Among the names copied into the poll books of the Oxford precinct, Kansas, from William's Cincinnati Directory, at the last Territorial election, is the name of Salmon P. Chase, who is thus made responsible for a pro-slavery ballot. For the casting out the vote of Gov. Chase, Walker and Stanton are threatened with the dire displeasure of President Buchanan.

SOUTHERN CROCKERY.—The discovery of "Caolin" the fine clay of which China and granite ware is made, in South Carolina and Georgia, has introduced among us another branch of industry, likely to prove of great commercial value to us. As crockery is an article of almost universal consumption, we may expect it to become an article of extensive exportation.

The "Southern Porcelain Manufacturing Company" have a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and own a bed of twenty-five acres of the clay, which is pronounced to be of the quality of the foreign. Their works are about six miles from Bath near the South Carolina railroad. They have dug down some twenty-four feet without reaching its bottom, and regard the supply as ample for years to come. The employment of slaves in some forty persons, and now turn out some four hundred dollars worth of ware per week, which will be increased to eight hundred dollars per week as soon as another kiln is prepared.

A present their operations are confined to the manufacture of pitchers, mugs, and spittoons, but they will make tableware in a short time.

ANOTHER POEM.—Parker Benjamin, whose "Fashion," and other poems have had so great a run last year, has just published a poem, entitled "The Hard Times," that is said to be one of the best hits of the day. In Philadelphia it is drawing immensely.

NEW USE FOR RATTLESNAKES.—The Grant County (Wis.) Herald of the 17th inst., says that Seth Baker, a curious naturalist, residing near Beetown, has a spot of ground on his farm set apart for melons, and that there is a well-known den of rattlesnakes. He has named the snakes, and by some mysterious power in the spiritual department of science, is able to conclude them at will into a melon patch to guard the same against uninvited intruders. The snakes have been in his service all the fall, and discharge their duties admirably. Wisconsin is going to be a great country.

Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa., is soon to be opened to ladies—so says the Pittsburg Christian Advocate. We are glad to hear of this fact; it is an indication of progress worthy of the age.

HELP ONE ANOTHER.—Messrs. Chickering, the great pianoforte makers in Boston, who employ about three hundred men, last week failed to receive expected funds from a distance, and therefore notified their employees that they must wait for a few days for their wages. The workmen held a meeting, passed a vote of confidence in their employers, and offered them a loan of six or seven thousand dollars out of their savings. The incident is certainly honorable to all parties.

The Massachusetts Straight Republicans who opposed Mr. Banks and started an organ to put him down because he was not sound on the anti-slavery issue, polled, it is said, 145 votes. It is to be hoped that they are easy in the presumption of having performed their duty to the State.

UNIQUE PRAYER.—A certain divine of Massachusetts, being called upon to offer prayer at a Masonic celebration, and not being initiated into the secrets of the institution, made use of the following form:

"O Lord! we come to offer our prayer upon thee, for what we know not. If it be for anything good, with thou bless it! If for anything bad, without thou curse it!"

On being recomandered with an account of the

nature of this prayer by one of the fraternity, he replied:

"If you tap the barrel, you must take the cider as it runs."—Harpers Mouth.

SEVEN OF PITTSBURGH.—This body of the Presbyterian Church, which held its sessions in this place before last, had about one hundred and fifty members and elders present.—They were not exciting subjects under consideration, and she accepted, passed off very pleasantly.

There was an attempt to get up the slave question, but it was covered up by adopting some resolutions passed half a century ago, containing dogmas and opinions, of which we are profoundly ignorant, as we presume the great body of the church is leaving out her ministry. We are not prepared to say that the Presbyterian Church is pro-slavery, neither is it anti-slavery, and the skill in wording her opinions upon the subject is worthy of these great diplomatists. Talleyrand or Webster. These ancient opinions may be very lucid and satisfactory, but it is strange that they are capable of as many interpretations as the oracles of the Sybils.—Monongahela, Republican.

SALEM QUARTERLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

The next Quarterly Meeting of this Association, will be held at Salem, First day, the 15th, of eleventh month, 1857, commencing at 11 o'clock. A general attendance is desired.

SALEM ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

The Ladies of Salem and its vicinity will hold their annual Fair at the Town Hall in Salem during the Christmas holidays.

Will not the friends of the Slave in our own State and the West, unmindful for a time of their own cares and sufferings however great, remember and labor for those whose bodies and spirits are crushed beneath the awful weight of American Slavery in this country. The only hope for the Slave hangs upon the continued individual efforts of Abolitionists. Let us, then, once more rally for the rights of the Slave, giving and laboring with Justice and Truth for our watchword and our motto.

JOSEPHINE S. GRIFFING, J. ELIZABETH JONES, ANN PEARSON.

LAURA BARNABY, JANE M. TRESCOTT, HARRIET WHINERY, ELIZABETH LEASE, SARAH DOWN, A. B. DEMING, ELIZABETH P. VICKERS, MARY MORRIS, SARAH N. McMILLAN, ELIZABETH McMILLAN, EMILY ROBINSON.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GOING WEST. 1st EXPRESS. U.S. MAIL. 2d EXPRESS. Leaves Pittsburg, 4.30 a.m. 8.45 a.m. 2.15 p.m.

" Enon, 5.30, 11.34, 4.11

" Columbiana, 12.34 p.m.

" Salem, 6.31, 1.14, 5.14

" Alliance, 7.23, 2.15, 6.01

" Crestline, 12.00, 9.10, 10.05

Arrive at Chicago, 8.30 a.m., 1.00

GOING EAST. 2d EXPRESS. U.S. MAIL. 1st EXPRESS. Leaves Chicago, 3.30 p.m. 8.45 p.m.

" Crestline, 9.25, 5.45 a.m. 1.00 p.m.

" Alliance, 2.15, 10.31, 6.22

" Salem, 2.47, 11.05, 5.53

" Columbiana, 11.30

" Enon 3.51, 12.09, 6.51

Arrive at Pittsburg 6.00 2.14 8.50

J. H. MOORE, Superintendent.

October 17, 1857.

REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BY WM. C. NELL, 21 CORNHILL.

This magnificent group includes the portraits of LUCRETIA MOTT.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, LYDIA MARIA CHILD, HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, LUCY STONE.

ANTOINETTE L. BROWN, and is executed in that elaborate style and finish, which have won so signal a fame for the artist, Leopold Grouzier. Price \$1.00.

Copies will be sent to any part of the United States, by mail, free of postage, and in a safe manner, at the above price.

J. C. Whinery, D. D. S.,

Has removed his office to the corner of MAIN AND BROADWAY, SECOND STORY, (ENTRANCE FROM BROADWAY, AT THE NORTH END OF THE BUILDING) for the purpose of securing increased facilities for the practice of Dentistry.

He proposes to spare neither pains nor expense in keeping pace with the onward march of his Profession. His stock of DENTAL MATERIALS is selected by himself at the head of the market; and his past success, he trusts, has been such as to give assurance that full satisfaction will be given to those who may require his services.